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POLAND

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In other activity, 17 Polish military attaches located throughout Eastern and Western Europe and the USSR have been recalled to Poland since Saturday. The reason for this action is unknown, but the attaches could be receiving new guidance concerning the situation at home.

Labor Unrest

The sit-in strike by education and health workers in Gdansk continues, and actions in support of their demands apparently have spread. In Lublin, union delegations from some 70 factories of the metallurgical industry gathered to organize further and to meet with a government delegation primarily on wage issues.

In the southern city of Czeszochowa, regional Solidarity leaders reportedly have been in "continuous conference" to protest the harassment of the new union begun by the provincial governor on Monday. A regime spokesman and a delegation from Solidarity headquarters in Gdansk are on their way there to help resolve the problem.

New Censorship Law

A team of specialists from the Ministry of Justice and a team of private lawyers and journalists are working on separate drafts of a new law slated to be presented

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to parliament by the end of the month. Neither draft envisages abolishing censorship, but both teams evidently believe more clearly defined legal limits must be placed on how censorship is practiced.

Both groups seem to agree there should be an appeal process, including an "independent referee outside the censorship system." This would be a dramatic departure from censorship as it is now practiced in most other East European states and the USSR.

Hungarian and Czechoslovak Comments

The joint communique issued on Wednesday by party leaders Kadar and Husak contains the first official bilateral expression of East European concern over Polish events. The document pledged Hungarian and Czechoslovak support for the Polish party and its struggle to "repel the onslaught" of antisocialist forces, as well as backing for its efforts to counter alleged Western interference.

Kadar's one-day "friendly working visit" was unusual. He probably had a moderating influence on the final version of the communique, which is less harsh than the strident criticism of Poland that has been flowing from the Czechoslovaks.

The Hungarians may have bowed to increased pressure from Moscow for an expression of unity on the Polish issue. The communique, however, does not necessarily signal a major change in the Hungarian position, which has consistently been that the Polish crisis is strictly an internal matter.

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